The king's army was the laſt enemy the weſt had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praiſe; remembrance; memory; diſtinction; honour.

What men of *name* reſort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned ſoldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shakeſ.*

Viſit eminent perſons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N°. 19.

Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains,
Thy *name*, 'tis all a ghoſt can have, remains. *Dryden.*

A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name*. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſhall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obſcure, and lands without a *name*. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

Bartolus is of great *name*; whoſe authority is as much valued amongſt the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

6. Power delegated; imputed character.

In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

7. Fictitious imputation.

When Ulyſſes with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treaſon in my patron's *name*,
My kinſman fell. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character.

I'll to him again, in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Sha. Mer. W. of Windſor.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in *name*. *Eccluſ.* xxxvii.

9. An opprobrious appellation.

Bids her confeſs; calls her ten thouſand *names*;
In vain ſhe kneels. *Granvil's Poems.*

Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them *names*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation.

I mention here a ſon of the king's whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with ſpeed ſo pace
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakeſpeare's Win. Tale.*

Thou haſt had ſeven huſbands, neither waſt thou *named* after any of them. *Tob.* iii. 8.

His name was called Jeſus, which was ſo *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke* ii. 21.

2. To mention by name.

Accuſtom not thy mouth to ſwearing: neither uſe thyſelf to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Eccluſ.* xxiii. 9.

3. To ſpecify; to nominate.

Did my father's godſon ſeek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd?* your Edgar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bring me him up whom I ſhall *name*. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 8.

Let any one *name* that propoſition, whoſe terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

4. To utter; to mention.

Let my name be *named* on them. *Gen.* xlviii. 16.

NA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *name*.]

1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headleſs carcaſs, and a *nameleſs* thing. *Denham.*

The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameleſs* ſtars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred, place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and *nameleſs* ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

Little credit is due to accuſations of this kind, when they come from ſuſpected, that is, from *nameleſs* pens. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

NA'MELY. *adv.* [from *name*.] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by *name*.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we ſay the ſame which diligent beholders of her works have obſerved; *namely*, that ſhe provideth for all living creatures nouriſhment which may ſuffice. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 4.

Which of theſe ſorrows is he ſubject to?
To none of theſe, except it be the laſt;
Namely, ſome love that drew him oft from home. *Sha.*

The council making remonſtrances unto queen Elizabeth, of the continual conſpiracies againſt her life; and *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who ſtood ready in a very dangerous and ſuſpicious manner to do the deed; adviſed her to go leſs abroad weakly attended. But the queen anſwered, that ſhe had rather be dead, than put in cuſtody. *Bacon, Apophth.* 14.

For the excellency of the ſoul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that ſeveral ſuch divinations have been made, none can queſtion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Solomon's choice does not only inſtruct us in that point of hiſtory, but furniſhes out a very fine moral to us; *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wiſdom, does at the ſame time take the moſt proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

NA'MER. *n. ſ.* [*name*.] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another.

Nor does the dog fiſh at ſea, much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *nameſake* in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

One author is a mole to another: it is impoſſible for them to diſcover beauties; they have eyes only for blemiſhes: they can indeed ſee the light, as is ſaid of their *nameſakes*; but immediately ſhut their eyes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

NAP. *n. ſ.* [hnœppan, Saxon, to ſleep.]

1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep.

Mopſa ſat ſwallowing of ſleep with open mouth making ſuch a noiſe, as no body could lay the ſtealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Let your bounty
Take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun had long ſince in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

So long as I'm at the forge you are ſtill taking your *nap*. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.*

2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance.

Amongſt thoſe leaves ſhe made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet *nap*, which on his wings doth lie,
The ſilken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenſer.*

Jack Cade the clothier, means to dreſs the Commonwealth, and ſet a new *nap* upon it. *Shakeſ.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a ſubtil ſpirit, in a ſoft or fat ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where duſt confuſ'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled ſtain. *Swift.*

To NAP. *v. a.* [hnœppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure.

They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras, p.* i.

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his maſter's door. *L'Eſtran.*

What is ſeriouſly related by Helmont, that ſoul linen, ſtopt in a veſſel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may gueſs to have been the philoſophy and information of ſome houſewife, who had not ſo carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken *napping*, juſt when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley's Sermons.*

NA'PTAKING. *n. ſ.* [*nap* and *take*.] Surprize; ſeizure on a ſudden; unexpected onſet, like that made on men aſleep.

Naptakings, aſſaults, ſpoilings, and ſtrings, have in our forefather's days, between us and France, been very common. *Carew.*

NAPE. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; *Junius*, with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from κάπη, *a hill*; perhaps from the ſame root with *knob*.] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interiour ſurvey of your good ſelves. *Shakeſ.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was ſlain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY. *n. ſ.* [*naperia*, Italian.] Table-linen. *Dict.*

NA'PHEW. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *n. ſ.* [*naphtha*, Latin.]

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach of any flame, and burns to a great diſtance, ſometimes ſpreading in an inſtant over half a mile or more of ground, and continuing alight a great while. It is found floating on the waters of ſprings. It is principally uſed externally in paralytick caſes, and in pains of the limbs. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Strabo repreſents it as a liquation of bitumen. It ſwims on the top of the water of wells and ſprings. That found about Babylon is in ſome ſprings whitiſh, tho' it be generally black, and differs little from Petroleum. *Woodward.*

NAPPINESS. *n. ſ.* [*nappy*.] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Toſſique ferunt mantilia villis*; *naperia*, Italian.]

1. Cloaths uſed at table to wipe the hands.

By art were weaved *napkins*, ſhirts, and coats, inconſumptible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſame matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleanſed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were moſt commonly of linnen, or ſoft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A

2. A hankerchief. Obſolete. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her firſt remembrance from the moor. *Shakeſ.*

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *nap*.] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to ſtand for conſul, ne'er would he
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put
The *napleſs* veſture of humility. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from *nap*. Mr. *Lye* derives it from *nappe*, Saxon, a cup.] Frothy; ſpumy; from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wooll.

When I my threſher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

NARCI'SSUS. n. ſ. [Latin; *narciſſe*, Fr.] A daffodil.

Nor *Narciſſus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging ſtill. *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *adj.* [ναρκόω · *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces ſleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

The ancients eſteemed it *narcotick* or ſtupefactive, and it is to be found in the liſt of poiſons by *Dioſcorides*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

NARD. *n. ſ.* [*nardus*, Lat. νάρδος, Gr.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.

2. An odorous ſhrub.

Smelt o'the bud o'the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

He now is come
Into the bliſſful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, caſſia, *nard* and balm. *Milton.*

NARE. *n. ſ.* [*naris*, Latin.] A noſtril not uſed, except as in the following paſſage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

NA'RWHALE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of whale.

Thoſe long horns preſerved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales*. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* iii.

NA'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *narro*.] Capable to be told or related.

NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a word only uſed in Scotland.

NARRATION. *n. ſ.* [*narratio*, Latin; *narration*, Fr.] Account; relation; hiſtory.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*. *Abbot.*

They that deſire to look into the *narrations* of the ſtory, for the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. 2 *Mac.* ii. 24.

Homer introduces the beſt inſtructions, in the midſt of the plaineſt *narrations*. *Notes on the Odyſſy.*

NA'RRATIVE. *adj.* [*narratif-ve*, Fr. from *narro*, Lat.]

1. Relating; giving an account.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unleſs it be in ſentences diſpoſitive and enacting; therefore credit ought to be given to theſe acts, though the words be *narrative*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt.

Age, as *Davenant* ſays, is always *narrative*. *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the ſage,
And boaſting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *n. ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory.

In the inſtructions I here give to others, concerning what they ſhould do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South's Sermons.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler*, N°. 58.

NA'RRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *narrative*.] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein diſpoſitive and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NARRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*narrateur*, French; from *narro*, Latin.] A teller; a relater.

Conſider whether the *narrator* be honeſt and faithful, as well as ſkilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts's Logick.*

To NA'RRIFY. *v. a.* [from *narro*, Latin.] To relate; to give account of; not in uſe.

I ever *narrify'd* my friends,
Of whom he is chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'RROW. *adj.* [neapu, Saxon, from nýp, near.]

1. Not broad or wide, having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath paſs'd in ſafety thro' the *narrow* ſeas. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Angel ſtood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Numb.* ii. 26.

In a *narrow*-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themſelves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Small; of no great extent.

From this *narrow* time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no infirmity. *Brown.*

3. Covetous; avaritious.

To *narrow* breaſts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To ſwelling hearts he ſhines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; of confined ſentiments; ungenerous.

Nothing more ſhakes any ſociety than mean diviſions between the ſeveral orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Sprat's Serm.*

The greateſt underſtanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew, Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 8.

The hopes of receiving good from thoſe whom we gratify, would produce but a very *narrow* and ſtinted charity. *Smallbridge's Sermons.*

A ſalamander grows familiar with a ſtranger at firſt ſight; and is not ſo *narrow*-ſpirited as to obſerve, whether the perſon ſhe talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addiſon.*

It is with *narrow*-ſoul'd people as with *narrow*-neck'd bottles; the leſs they have in them the more noiſe they make in pouring it out. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance.

Then Mneſtheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryden.*

6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* ſearch; and with inſpection deep
Conſider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Moſt opportune might ſerve his wiles. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the beſt prepared for ſo *narrow* an inſpection. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 265.

To NA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth or wideneſs.

In the wall he made *narrowed* reſts, that the beams ſhould not be faſtened in the walls of the houſe. 1 *Kings* vi. 6.

By reaſon of the great Continent of Braſilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the ſea on the other ſide, it varieth about five or ſix. *Brown's V. Err.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, loſing the opinions, and croſſing the intereſts of the people, leaves out of its compaſs the greateſt part of their conſent, may juſtly be ſaid, in the ſame degrees it loſes ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple's Miſcel.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One ſcience is incomparably above all the reſt, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and ſecular intereſts; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke's Works.*

3. To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Deſuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant. *Government of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a ſcanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itſelf to a more copious ſtock. *Locke's Works.*

Lo! ev'ry finiſh'd ſon returns to thee!
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* ſtill by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope's Dunc. b.* iv.

4. To confine; to limit.

By admitting too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the queſtion, you take a fuller ſurvey of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourſelves to our own ſolitary reaſonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farr. Dict.*

NA'RROWLY. *adv.* [from *narrow*.]

1. With little breadth or wideneſs; with ſmall diſtance between the ſides.

2. Contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not ſo *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot ſall in with any regular ſpecies of government. *Swift's Sentim. of the Church of England.*

3. Cloſely; vigilantly; attentively.

My fellow-ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo *narrowly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it be *narrowly* conſidered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a conſiderable treaſure hid in my vineyard, ſearch *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inſpect every part of him. *Addiſon.*

4. Nearly; within a little.

Some private veſſels took one of the Aquapulca ſhips, and very *narrowly* miſſed of the other. *Swift.*

5. Avaritiouſly; ſparingly.

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